# YACHTING.

Regattas of the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

A FINE DAY AND A FAIR WIND.

The Magic the Winner in the New York Club Regutta.

The Mystic, Clytic and Martha the Winners in the Atlantic Club Regatta.

### THE NEW YORK, YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

From the fact that none of the vachts which started in the first day's race succeeded in reaching the stake boat within eight hours, the time limited by the rules of the club, the proceedings of Thursday may be de cribed as a full dress rehearsal of the actual performance winich came off vesterday in a manner For the great majority of sight-seers the rehearsal was by far the most attractive entertainment, there were more life and bustle about it, more noise and music, more to look at, or, to sum up the whole thing in two words, "more fun;" but to the yachenen and professional sailors who had the good fortune to witness it the race of yesterday preented scenes of beauty which will live in their memories as a joy forever. Irrevocable as the enact-ments of the Medes and Persians are the rules of the New York Yacht Club, and it having been laid down that whenever vessels starting on a race should fail, to get over the course within the specified time contest should be renewed from day to day until one or other of them managed to come up to time, the indefatigable members of the Regatta mittee no sooner saw that it was impossible for either of the vessels which were is competition on Thursday to round the stakeboat in time to save the race than they set about making 'the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the contest, and consequently nine e'clock yesterday morning found the first little steamer Yankee puffing impatiently alongside the wharf at the foot of Desbrosses street, awaiting the arrival of the club officials and members of the press. "ALL ABOARD."

The only members of the club who embarked on e committee boat were Colonel Stuart M. Tay-Hamilton Morton, Fletcher Westray, and Messes. C. L. and Philip Schuyler, the three last named gentlemen constituting the Regatta Com-Among the last arrivals were a select party of distinguished artists from Delmonico's—gentlemen whose presence is always welcomed on aquatic ions when pleasure guides the helm. loose!" shouts the jovial captain Yankee as he hears the cry of "all aboard," and at five minutes past ten the steamer left for the starting point at the top of her speed. Clear of the wharf, it was discovered that the wind was blowing from the southwest, and in spite of the exceedingly short allowance meted out on the previous day confident hopes were entertained that fickle .Eolus would deign to let loose a favoring breeze, and happily no disappointment was experienced in this respect. There was quite a business like air about the little party on board the Yankee, which was attributable to the absence of the ladies' boat and of the fleet of gaily dressed excursion steamers which enlivened the proceedings of the previous day with their presence. As we ran down towards the island no melodious strains were wafted over the surface of the water; the brazen instruments which gave so many variations on "Le Sabre de Mon Pere" on yestermorn were all snugly sheathed in their cases and stowed away on shore, and the tugboats no longer whistled for pleasure but gave short, business-like toots as they hurried past on their errands; but better than the sweetest tones that ever floated over the waters of the bay. at least to the yachtman's taste, was the murmur of the breeze which played from the southwest, and although the display of bunting was not profuse the flags which were to be seen did not droop land guidly from their staffs, but fluttered briskly and a times actually "stood off stiff." The sky was slightly overcast, but the light gray clouds gave promise of race:a sultry rather than a rainy day. THE STARTING POINT.

Quite s-woodly fleet of yachts were in the vicinity of the starting point, some being moored below the of the starting point, some being moored below the flagbeat, which was stationed abreast the Club House, and others tacking in various directions in order to take up position or to move out of the way of the vexels which were preparing to start in the race. Soon after the Yankee appeared on the scene Vice Commodore J. G. Bennett came off from the Dauntless, accompanied by C. R. Penniman, of the Pauline, and the Yankee at once steamed round, hailing the different vessels, directing them to take up position and announcing the signal for starting. On completing the round of the fleet it was found that only the following yachts were prepared to enter the race, viz:-Gussie, Idler, Magic, Ramble and Silvie. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the sloop Addie V., flying the Atlantic Club signal, sailed past the Yankee in beautiful style, leading off the Atlantic Club race, which also came off vesterday, Cose behind the Addie V. came the Clytic and the trim little White Wing the vessel which came so hear carrying off the prize on Thursday and just as it was concluded that the Gussie would be the only soop in the second day's race of the New York Club. The White Wing came smartly about and took up her place in line with her sister craft. The remainder of the competitors for the Atlantic Club prize-some therteen or fourteen in number-sailed merrily by and, walled by a favoring breeze, soon made the Narrows white with their glancing sails,

The following is a list of the yachts which ran in

Annual Contract of the	of the New Let.	k Yacht Club	\$ min
Name. Gussie White Wing.	Entered Eg	5d.1	#reg. 843.0 7,044.4
Rambler	T. C. Durant	195.5 112.5 164.4	1,934.6 1,679.0 1,791.3 1,807.8
With the exc	ception of the shoot	ps Caytie and	Addie V.,

which were in the Atlantic race, the balance of the yachts which took part in the contest of Thursday— viz., Dauntless, J. G. Bennett, Jr.: Fleur de Lis, J. S. Dickerson; Pauline, C. R. Pennimae, and Sappho, R. # oillon-remained at their moorings yesterday.

THE STARY. Five minutes previous to the firing of the signal gun from the flagboat Wave the jack was noisted on the Yankee by way of warning. Precisely at a quarter to twelve the gun was fired, the yachtmen were on the alert, and before the report had fairly died away the pachts had canted handsomely and their prows were pointing to the Narrows, the foremost passing the stakeboat while the smoke of "that villanous saltpetre" was yet clinging to its side. The sloop Gussie led off on the por! tack, closely followed by the White Wing. The schooners, which were exceedingly well matched, got away in the following order: -- Sylvie, Idler, Rambgot away in the following order:—Sylvie, Idler, Rambler, Magie—the first and second going on the starboard tack, the third and last on the port. The lide
was about haif ebb at this time and a fresh
southwesterly wind prevailing. From the manner in
which the yachts started, the members of the club
who were on Loard the Yankee predicted a pretty
race, and the result showed their judgment to be
correct. After making a hasty run to the lower
landing for the purpose of taking on board any
members of the club who might wish to take a turn
round the lightship, the committee boat put on full
speed and dashed
THROUGH THE NARROWS.

THROUGH THE NARLOWS, At twelve o'clock the Idler year astern. Oh reaching the buoy which marks the little s wash channel at the upper end of the West Bank (12:15) the May'te has the lead of the liler, the Sylvie being in line with the former about half a mile to leeward while the Ma, ic was a quarter of a mile astern to windward. I be sloops were holding their own handsomely, the White Wing being half a mile to windward, in line with the foremost schooner, while the Gussle was g uncing past Coney Island point some consider able distance ahead of the Silvie and idier. The 'ankee had now overhauled the centre boats of th' attantic race, which were bowling along merrily b' award the Spit, the leading vessel being abreast, the Romer light, while the white sails of the rearm ost were just emerging from the light gray baze, which was gathering of the Narrows. To the ya theman's eye the spectacle was one of surpassing b'auty, and many "old hands" declared that help had never witnessed such a goodly gathering of pleasure craft before. Those members of the club who had the opportunity of witnessing yesterday's race and did not avail themselves of it are much to be pitted, for they missed a sight which would have afforded them intense gratification. The first vessel of the Atlantic race passed the New York Club station just as the yachts of the latter club were taking up position, and consequently had about half an heur's start. The Atlantic course was from the anchorage in Gowanus bay to a stakeboat off Coney Island point; thence to Southwest Spit, rounding the book from cast to west and back again to the stake-boat.

The Addie V. was the first of the Atlantic race to round the buoy at southwest spit, her time being about 12:43, the Gussle, of the New York Club, following some few seconds after. The following is the official table showing the time and order in which the competitors for the New York Club prize rounded:—

As soon as the Rambler was well away the Yankee followed on

THE HOMEWARD STRETCH.

Having both wind and tide in their favor during the homeward stretch the yachts made excellent time, going on the average not less than ten knots. Occasionally the contesting vessels were almost lost sight of in the gray haze, and then again their shapely hulls, towering spars and snowy sails would sand out in bold relief against the dun colored clouds which banked the horizon. On repassing Sandy Hook (three P. M.) a slight fog biurred the outlines of the shore, but on crossing the bar the sun came out brightly and all was clear again by the time the boats were

RETURNING THROUGH THE NARROWS.

There was quite an exciting spurt as the yachts bore down toward the stake boat; the Idler maintained her lead, coming free before the wind, but her competitors followed close behind. From the Yankee's station a magnificent view of the close of the race was obtained. The following official table shows the order and time in which the vessels rounded the stakeboat:—

SCHOONERS.

	stakeboat:-		
•	SOHOONERS.		
,	П.	M.	S.
1		05	35
t		07	50
٠.	Silvie 4		25
N	Rambler	15	09
	Sloop Gussie 4	18	14
	The yachts were saluted by the gun on the	WE	ve
ij	and the whistle on the committee boat as	th	lev
H	rounded, the different commanders waving gra	ace	ful
	acknowledgment as their respective crafts pass	sed	to
Ñ	their moorings; and so ended the twenty-first a	nnı	lan
83	regatta of the New York Yacht Club.	10000	22000
	THE RESULT.		
9	The following official table shows the regult		he

## THE REGATTA OF THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

Good Weather-Exciting Contest-The Mystic, Clytic and Martha Declared the Winners of Their Respective Classes.

Favored by the elements in every respect, the third annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club was a decided success. Regarded from a scientific point of view it was a brilliant achievement. To the credit of the saitmasters be it said the yachting yesterday was characterized by a skilfulness that would have done honor to the most pretentious cinb on the globe. Hot and foggy, the morning opened inauspiciously, and wise men prognosticated a postpone ment of the contest; but the tricksome weather clerk thought otherwise, and towards ten o'clock smiled with complacency on the approaching race for which the gentleman was highly complimented throughout the entire day. It will be remembered that the regatta was commenced on Wednesday last that the wind was determinedly opposed to yachting, that there was a brilliant assemblage on board a steamer which faithfully conveyed its freight through the tedious trip, and that it returned to Brooklyn just as much "posted" about the race as when it cheerfully departed. In fact, the lull disappointed everybody, and although the yachts struggled well under adverse circumstances they failed to reach the goal on time, and the regatta was accordingly adjourned till yesterday, when, it is but just to observe, the club realized its brightest expectations, for perhaps a finer race has not been seen on the same course for years. Indeed, the affair was one of the most agreeable surprises that could be imagined, for the commencement augured ill luck for the smart little crafts that moved uneasily in Gowanus basin. As on Wednesday the arrangements were most complete, and the excellent manner in which they were carried ent gave every satisfaction. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the weather. Suffice it to say that the most senguine yachtman could not have desired better, at least for the small sized vessele, while to the spectator the scene was refreshing, picturesque and glorious. The prevailing fog, bowever, obscured the many pretty sights along the route; but, nevertheless, the race itself was a spectacle worth beholding, and it is to be hoped that the same fortunate circumstances will attend the many events that now follow in rapid succession. Shortly before ten o'clock a smart little steamer was in waiting near the club house steamer was in waiting near the club house to convey the judges, consisting of Messrs. W. McMonnies and W. H. Douglass; the regatta commuttee, Messrs W. N. Puffer, Peter Voornis, C. T. Lipplit, with Mr. R. A. Ganniss, ex-Commodore Brasher and a number of visitors. The yachts lay at anchor in the basin and gave every symptom of preparation for the race. According to the regulations of the club all yachts were onliged to carry the sails and spars which they were pledged to carry during the season, and fly the club flag and their private signals during the regatta. Unquestionably the private signal by which to recognize the boat is a matter which some imagine might judiciously be suspended, for at any consulerable distance, and especially when a mist prevails, it is beyond a possibility, even with the very best glasses, to make any distinction, except, perhaps, by the most intimate knowledge of the craft. The substitution of numbers instead of private signals would, it was considered, be attended with more satisfactory results to the spectator. The course was from the anchorage down through the Narrows to a stake boat of Coney island point, passing it to the ensistment, thence to the Southwest Spit, rounding it from east to west, then to the home stake boat, rounding its from east to west, then to the home stake boat, rounding its from east to west, then to the home stake boat, rounding its from east to west, then to convey the judges, consisting of Messrs, W.

first considerable confusion was avoided. Besides, it gave them every opportunity to get clear, and the remainder, of course, dweit on their own capabilities. At this time a slight breeze sprung up, and besides relieving, to some extent, the intense heat which prevailed, held out strong hopes of a good day. The fleet, somewhat diminished since Wednesday, looked extremely pretty, and resembled not 14, little a pack of hounds in the hands of the slipper. The following yachts took part in the contest—

SCHOONERS.

Name.

OUNDER.

Length—Ff. In.

Alga. J. S. Gregory. 38 4

Mystic. J. T. Sparkman. 56 4

Mystic. J. R. Hereshoff. 33 —

Fannie. J. R. Hereshoff. 35 5

Agnes. E. Harvey. 38 5

Agnes. E. Harvey. 38 6

Out Vive. T. Clapham. 38 6

Martina. W. M. Brasher. 27 3
Martha. W. M. Brasher. 27 3
Peerless. J. R. Maxwell. 30 —
Hermit. L. Wetmore. 30 —
Precisely at thirty-key minutes past ten the club fag on the steamer was dropped, to warn the yachts to make all necessary preparations to start. Five minutes afterward the flag was run up, which was the signal for the schooners to go off, a minute later for the first class sloops, and a minute afterwards for those of the second class. On the whole the start was well effected, and a slight wind blowing from the southwest added some vigor to the scene. The Addie V. rushed well up to the front, followed by the Alarm, Nagara, Agnes and Clytic, the smaller boats appearing to quit their posts somewhat refuctantly. To all intents and purposes the wind was avorable for yachting, and it need not be observed that the larger crafts took every advantage of it. The fog hung heavily and to a great extent obscured the view; but a close proximity to the contestants showed that they were working remarkably well and quickly leaving the basin far behind. It was evident that they were working remarkably well and quickly leaving the basin far behind. It was evident that the Addie V. was rapidly running ahead of her competitors, although they appeared to make good way, and nothing was left but to make the best of the tacks which now suggested themselves. The schooner came steadily up, having in her wake, the Clytie and a few others of the first class shoops, the Martha being the only one of the mext class that displayed any symptoms of activity. As the breeze freshened the Addie shot ahead with considerable speed, now closely pursued by the Clytic, concerning which very favorable opinions were expressed. As the yachts moved out to the sea and got more under the influence of the wind the scene became exceedingly interesting. Every yacht seemed in a hurry and dashed onward at a commendable rate, depriving all speculators of the remotest idea as to the likely winner. The Addie V. still maintained the lead, and was still hotl

a mile or so there was not much variation and the yachts passed Coney Island in the following order:—

H. M. S.

Addie V. 11 57 12 Peerless 12 12 28
Clytte 11 59 25 Constance. 12 12 50
Niagara 12 4 27 Alarm. 12 13 52
Agnes 12 5 47 Hector. 12 14 5
Agnes 12 5 47 Hector. 12 14 5
Agnes 12 9 40 Florence 12 22 50
Mystle. 12 9 40 Florence 12 22 50
Mystle. 12 11 12
It will be seen that the competition was keen, and the excellent handling of the yachts round the flag-boat excited great admiration. The run to the Southwest Spit was accomplished in splendid style, and those who had really an opportunity of judging the contest were most liberal with their encomians. Addie V. was still ahead, and gained gradually as she proceeded. The wind was now blowing from the south and gave the crafts every opportunity for the display of whatever capabilities they possessed. At this time one or two of the new yacht club came briskly up and added considerably to the picturesqueness of the spectacle. The positions of the boats had remained almost the same, and nothing ensued but an apparent increase in speed, which, of course, lent more interest to the contest. Throughout the tacks, with a few exceptions, were judiciously managed, and but few points were lost sight of. The boats rounded the last flagboat at the Southwest Spit as follows:—

H. M. S.

Addie V. 12 42 38 Mystle. 1 2 45

rounded the last flagboat at the Southwest Spit as follows:

H. M. S.

Addie V. 12 42 38 Mystic... 1 2 45 (Lytie... 1 2 49 43 Qui Vive... 1 3 32 Magara... 12 53 42 Alarm... 1 4 58 Agnes... 12 55 8 Hector... 1 5 52 Martha... 12 56 4 Hermit... 1 7 21 Fannie... 12 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 12 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 12 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 1 2 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 1 2 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 1 2 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 1 2 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 1 2 58 53 Constance... 1 8 1 Fannie... 1 1 43 Marion... 1 24 5 The race home was a splendid sight, and although at times the view was obscured by the prevailing fog, it was evident that every yacht was at its best, and the breeze, again freshening, lent wings to the fast sailing fleet. There was no perceptible variation in the position of the boats for some distance. All strove their utmost, and in the evening the lingering ones pushed well to the front. The Addie V. maintained her distance, not withstanding the rapid gait of her pursuers. The remainder of the race needs no description. It was excellent and beyond the expectations of every one who witnessed it. The schoner Mystic did wonders, for the breeze was scarcely equal to her capacities; yet her judicious generalship resulted in her achieving a triumph in her class. The Addie V, though first in point of arrival, was not the winner, having, of course, to make an individual of the first class allowance of two minutes to the foot to her control of smaller dimensions. The Clytie was accordingly declared the victor of the first clease stores.

	H.		S.	ie stake as follo	H.	M.
Addie V	. 2	37	15	Lavine	. 3	2
Clytie	. 2	48	54	Mystic		4
Agnes	. 2	49	21	Hermit	. 3	5
Singara	. 2	49	45	Hector		11
Fannie	. 2	54	40	Constance		22
Martha	. 2	55	27	Marion		29
Qui Vive	. 3	1	1	Florence		58
Alarm	. 3	1	9	Alga		25
Peerless	9	0	10			Contract of

which, to say the least, they well merited, for the display yesterday could scarcely be surpassed. On the whole, therefore, the regatta was a complete success, and adds another laurel to the achievement of this fast rising club.

Bayonne Yacht Club.

At the annual meeting, on the 9th instant, the Bayonne Yacht Club elected the following gentlemen officers for the ensuing year:—Commodore, Charles Gunther; Vice Commodore, Isaac Van Win-kle: Rear Commodore, Henry D. Van Nostrand; secretary, Frederick Hopkins.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Alleged Trickery by McEtrick-He Places a Substitute on the Truck During the Night-[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Boston, June 19, 1868.
Subsequent developments have diminished the

public admiration of McEtrick, the pedestrian. It appears that during the night of the match a substitute took his place on the track and allowed him to sleep several hours. In consequence of the darkness the deception was not discovered, even by his competitor, and the game was not found out until the substitute saw fit to expose it. The purse of \$1,000 has therefore been awarded to Scott, who walked the entire time and distance. The indignation towards McEtrick is very great.

The Match Between Weston and Topley-The Latter Ahead So Far.

Boston, June 19, 1868.
The walking match for three thousand dollars aside between Topley and Weston commenced this afternoon at Mystic Park, and Topley completed his first twenty-five miles, a mile ahead of Weston, in five hours, twenty-three minutes and forty-six sec-onds, thus winning the first thousand dollars. The whole match is one hundred miles, and one thou-sand dollars is pending on the second twenty-five miles.

## A STRANGE SUICIDE.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

(From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, June 18.]

Last Tuesday morning, the 15th instant, a man rowing near Noble's Island, in Portsmouth harbor, discovered the body of a man about four feet under water. In attempting to raise it to the surface it was found to be held down by a heavy weight attached to the feet. He managed to tow it to shore, where it was recognized as the body of Captain George Mathes, a well known citizen. Nothing was found on his person but a few matches, a knife, &c. Attached to the feet by a new rope was a hravy stone about the size of a peck measure, and the hands were fastened behind by a pair of steel handcuffs. There were no marks of violence about his person, and it appears that Captain Mathes deliberately premeditated and executed suicide. He was a sen on Market street between eight and nine o'olock the previous evening, and undoubtedly went on a what'f about high tide, tied this heavy stone to his feet, f, stened his hands behind him and jumped into the yeater, which is some twenty feet deep. Captain Mathes was about thirty years of age, was married, and thas been for some time of unsound mind. Insanity is her, editary in his family. He was a man of considerable, 'roperty, and papers were found at his boarding hot, se regarding its disposition and concerning his f, ueral. The Portsmouth Fines says:—The rock was secured to his feet as none but an expert sailor coulc, have done if, and the handcum. None but an ins, we man could tave had the handcum. None but an ins, we man could tave had the handcum. None but an ins, we man could tave had the hand-cums adjusted as nice,' as any officer could have done. None but an ins, we man could tave had the hand-cums adjusted as nice,' as any officer could have done. None but an ins, we man could tave had the hand-cums adjusted as nice,' as any officer could have done.

#### MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.

At about half-past twelve o'clock this morning killing her instantly. The parties had been married some four years, but during the past three months, it appears, they had not been living together. She was engaged as a waiter girl in a concert saloon in Chatham street, named Frederick Carton. Nicholson had fremently relations, and last night was agreed upon as the time for her to determine which of the two should be her choice. Whether they met as agreed upon could not be determined, but she left the saloon at about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock in company with Carton and proceeded to her ledging bouse, No. 329 Water street. No sooner had the pair entered the hallway than the report of a pistol was heard and the woman fell to the floor. Carton, although momentarily deafened by the explosion, caught hold of Nicholson, who had evidently been in waiting for them, and detailed him until officer Rooney, of the Fourth precinct, who had heard the report of the pistol, arrived at the seene and took Nicholson and Carton both into custody. The body of the murdered woman was conveyed to the Fourth precinct station house, where an examination of the wound was made, which showed that the heall had entered the head just above the left ear. Nicholson is a native of Ireland, twenty-five years of age; his wife was a mative of Germany and thirty years of age.

#### FIREWORKS.

Where and How They Are Manufactured—A
Peop Within the Laboratories.

The manufacture of fireworks in the United States has quadrupled during the past ten years, as has also their sale, not in New York city, but in the Eastern and Western States. Before the war the consumption of this manufacture in the South was somewhat more extensive than in any other section: and, in fact, the business has only since the war re-covered from the semi-paralysis of 1860-65, occasioned by the loss of the Southern market. During the year 1864, and in the height of the Lincoln-McClellan canvass, the consumption was unusually heavy, and bids fair to be heavier this season than any preceding. At present New York city (and vimanufactories in the world; while, in all probability the consumption of fireworks in America is larger The three great manufactories whose agencies are located in New York are those of J. W. Hadfield,

factory in Williamsburg; the Edge Brothers—J. G. & L. Edge—factory in Green street, Jersey City, and G. A. Lilliendahl, factory at Greenville, N. J., on Newark Bay, and about forty minutes' ride from the foot of

Bay, and about forty minutes' ride from the foot of Cortlandt street, New York. Their agencies in this city are situated respectively as follows:—Onte of G. A. Lillendali, No. 45 Dey street; J. G. & I. Edge. No. 37 Malden lane, and George Parsons, No. 12 Park and the control of the control

Similar of so is strong red paper are 'then pasted over the points of connection, and the piece is pronounced completed.

Most of the more complicated designs are made in several pieces, which can be easily connected and joined together—this precaution being taken for convenience of transportation. Frames may be used several times over for the same design, or until the holes for the reception of the tubes have been so burned away as to render the frames useless.

The specialty of this firm is the manufacture of complicated pieces. Sales average from \$125,000 to \$150,000 per season.

Lilliendahl's specialty is the manufacture of stock exhibition pieces, of which he presents nearly one hundred patterns—though all these firms, with the exception of the Edges, are engaged in the manufacture of transparencies, lanterns for processions and flags and the like for public occasions.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Odessa merchants have established direct communication between that port and Arabia, via the Suez Canal, and several lots of Mocha coffee have lately been received by them through this transit.

Forty houses, built by the Emperor of the French in the avenue Daumesnil, Paris, for the accommodation of families of the working classes, are fully occupied. A company has rented them, binding itself to construct similar establishments throughout the city.

A Persian military commission will shortly visit Europe for the purpose of studying the recent improvements effected in the armament of the artillery and infantry corps, especially in France, England and Prussia.

Paspning, the "Punch" of Turin, humorously announces that no treat top, vals of the new order of Karshthood, the crown of Italy, having appeared for

some days past the Ministry, overjoyed at its unex-pected good luck, contemplates issuing a second series of nominations.

series of nominations.

The Spanish government has just received from the German for Inder, Krupp, 227 steel breech-loading cannons for the use of the Spanish artillery arm. Each canno's cost \$900.

The following is the estimated expense of the British Post Office for the current year:—For the convey face of mails in the United Kingdom, £756,045; abroad, £870,335; for salaries, emolaments, management, collection, delivery and despatch at hothe and abroad, £1,220,133; for buildings, £90,370; for pensions, £78,359; for money order business, £72,558; for salaries, £58,735; and for insurance and annuity business, £640. About one in thirty thousand letters gets astray, but one-third of these are ultimately found. Letters containing valuable articles of which the owners cannot be found are kept for two years. The total net profit of the Post Office for the year ending March, 1867, was £1,165,000.

#### FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The Prussian Cabinet has decreed 6,000 thalers towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to Aden in order to study the eclipse of the sun of the

The geological changes that have occurred in The geological changes that have occurred in China and Japan are almost incredible, and decidedly are more rapid than in other parts of the world. The land is clevated and gains on the sea. Mr. Bickmore, an American traveller, has made careful observations from Canton up to the mouth of the Amoor river, and his general conclusion is that the facts, taken in connection with the dry beds of friths and bays along the Siberian borders of the Arctic deean, and the remnant of the old guif that once washed the eastern flank of the Ural, enable the geologist to form an idea of the large increase of the Asiatic continent within a comparatively recent period.

the Asiatic continent within a comparatively recent period.

One of the prizes awarded by the French Academy of Sciences—namely, that on vaccination—to Dr. Chauveau, is particularly deserving of attention. His experiments show that the natural virus may be produced at will on the horse, and that the postulous affection known as horsepox, and which has always been considered a spontaneous disorder, may also be produced by inoculation. Temanner of performing the operation differs, however, from the common one. If the virus be inoculated under the epidermis it is well known that the disease is localized, and pustules are formed in one particular spot. By injecting the matter directly either into the blood or lymphatic vessels a general eruption is obtained all over the body, but more particularly about the nostriis. This eruption, experimentally produced, is identically the same as the spontaneous one, since they will both communicate the cowpox to man, the horse and to horned cattle. The question arises why the absorption of the virus by the skin does not produce a generalized eruption, as in the case of injection into the blood vessels. This is replied to by showing that this is not owing to there being a more considerable absorption of virus in one case than in the other, but to the greater rapidity with which the effect is produced by the cutaneous inoculation, whereby the generalization of the eruption is prevented—while, on the contrary, the injection into the views requires an incubation of at least a week to produce its effect. Inoculation on the skin is almost immediate in its action, and at the end of five days only the patient is safe from smallpox. The autinor of the essay has, moreover, proved the curious fact that even by inoculation a generalized eruption may be obtained if, on the morrow after the operation, the skin be peeled off from the place where vaccinal puncture had been effected.

Owing to the numbers of accidents caused by the variations of the compass, especially now so much more iron is employed in shipbuilding, the attention of scientific men has been directed to the discovery of some plan by which these variations might be detected and the evil results avoided. A comparatively simple plan of ascertaining the error or amount of variation and deviation combined was devised and put in practice some time since. It consists in taking an ordinary compass card and erecting upon its centre and perpendicular to its plane a fine copper wire. At the time of the sun's meridian passage, as indicated by the noon observation for latitude, the direction of the shadow cast by the wire on the compass card is noted. The angle contained between this direction and that of the north and south line of the card will give the local attraction and variation combined. Small errors and many disadvantages are, however, found to attend this plan, owing to the uncertainty of obtaining the exact meridian altitude when the sun is partially obscured. To obviate this a most ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Lowick, of the Royal British Navy. The instrument consists of a compass dial, needle, hour circle, and latitude are. The hour circle revolves, and is capable of being adjusted to the latitude, which may be used whenever a shadow from the sun can be obtained. All that is required to ascertain the error of compass by this beautifully simple instrument, is the latitude and apparent time at ship. Owing to the numbers of accidents caused by the

at ship.

Some old clay smoking pipes lately found in Scot Some old clay smoking pipes lately found in Scotland threaten to derange some of our accepted theories. Tili now the various camps of Cæsar only produced lamps, urns, medals, &c., but now arrives the important question, "Did. the ancient Romans smoke?" A Mr. Wilson ventures a hardy conclusion, that the ancients did smoke, and tobacco only supplanted less powerful narcotics. A German savant, pipe in hand, asserts that Columbus only retraced the routes that were well known to the Carthagenians, Pharaoh, Ptolomeus, &c., and endeavors thereby to deprive the honest navigator of the laurels that have been showered on his memory for four centuries, and all on account of an old pipe. It is to be hoped some definite conclusions will be arrived at respecting these old clay pipes which may tend to prove that they do not originate either from the manufactories of Lille or St. Omer.

AT THE EXPLOSION IN THE BOWERY
On the evening of the 18th
Those fearful scenes,
The mangled bodies,
The scalded, quivering victims,
Pleading for beb. relief;

The scalded, quivering victims,
Pleading for help, relief;
Some begging to die,
To escape the dreadful agony,
Hrought to my mind forchig
My own condition a few months ago.
I was at work in a brewery,
A tub of boiling liquid above my head;
I was in the act of removing it,
Was in the act of removing it,
And the partially upper,
I called for help; it took a full minute before assistance
came. I had to hold the tub, or have my whole body scalded
if I relaxed my grasp. But that minute seemed an hour. I supposed my arm was ruhed for life. The fearful agony I suffered mo mortal tongue could describe.
My physician who was called in ordered a pint bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint. My whole arm, aithough cooked, was sopped and kept constantly wet with the Paint for two hours. I was relieved of all my pain in less than twenty minutes. The circulation continued perfect. Not even a blater. It seemed a miracle The evaporating quality of the Pain Paint kept the whole limb perfectly cool, and the very next day I resumed my business as usual. The only difficulty experienced after the first day was in my wrist, where a piece of skin slipped off in removing my clothing. Knowing that the late disaster on the Bowery has produced at least a score of mangled or acaded dimbs and bodies, I would most earnestly recommend Wolcott's Pain Paint as the most cooling, most efficient removed what can be used. I know that it will give relief at the very first application, and continuing its use freely, by weeping the wounds constantly wet, heal and cure th

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN NEW YORK and States where descriton, Ac., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Altorney, 78 Massau street.

M. ROWES, Autorney, is Anssau sure.

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New York; also from States where non-support, drunkenness or desertion is sufficient cause. No publicity; no fees
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Counsellor at law, 251 Broadway,

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS—HATS AND GENTLE-men's Furnishings combined; cheapest establishment in America, VAIL'S, 141 Futton street; best New York Milis Shirts, \$25 65; ganze Undershirts, 60c.; lace Cravats, 50c.; genuins Guyot Suspenders, 75c.; linen Collars, 81 a dozen, everything else corresponding; unrvailed Beaver, Cassimere and Sik Hats; Straw, Panama and Fancy Feit Hats. Im-mense variety.

A -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COL-

FRANCE, SMITH A CO., Covington, Ky.

A - KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, EXTRA CLASS 391,

M. decided by Missouri State Loutery, class 291; -
KENTUCKY STATE - EXTRA CLASS 391, Decided by Missouri State Loutery, class 291; -
KENTUCKY STATE - EXTRA CLASS 391, JUNE 19, 1898,

11, 8, 23, 65, 50, 62, 21, 5, 16, 44, 48, 6, 6,

KENTUCKY STATE - CLASS 392, DECIDED BY MISSOURI STATE, CLASS 392, JUNE 19, 1898,

34, 35, 11 33, 5, 13, 8, 73, 29, 29, 66,

PADUCAH LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY.

PADUCAH - EXTRA CLASS 445, DECIDED BY MISSOURI, CLASS 444, DECIDED BY

A. PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FUR-nished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, 200 Broadway and 153 Fulton street. And Broker, 200 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

DYSPEPSIA.—68,000 CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE BY
DU BARRY'S delicious Revalenta Arabica Food,
which eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigention, Cough, Asthma,
Consumption, Deblitiy, Constipation, Diarrices, Palpitation,
Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach Compisints. Cure No.
88,413:—"Rome, July 21, 1865. The health of the Holy Father
is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies,
he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Tool, and his
Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—Gaactte. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, In
tive, 1 lb., \$2 50; 2 hc., \$4 50; 5 hcs., \$10; 12 lbs., \$20; 24 lbs.,
\$34, and through all grocers and chemists.

THE SUNDAY COURIER WILL GIVE FULL REPORTS
of all the Picnics and Excursions
of the week. Price 6 cents per copy. For sale by all the news agents.

251 P.PTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, JUNE 17, 1868.

DEAR Sig. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to your skill as a Chi-phochel as you removed five corns from my feet without can ing say pain.

Text respection. 7.

B. C. DANIEL.

B. C. DANIEL, Of Lewis, Baniel & Co., Fankers, No 21 Nassan street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KATALYSINE WATER. ITS REMARKABLE HISTORY AND

WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS.

The facts connected with the history and discovery of the

to the Aperient Waters, such as Saratoga, Kissingen, &c., bepublic favor, but the discovery of the Gettysburg Spring has

cinal Water ever known to the Medical Protession, because of its wider range of application to a class of the most painful diseases which are generally provaient, and however much we may regret the terrible sacrifice of human lives in the recent war of the rebellion, we are indebted to the most important historical incident of the war for the discovery of what is already demonstrated to be the great healing fountain, which may yet compensate us for the losses which gave us victory on the batticised of Gettysburg.

In addition to the well attested therapeutic value of this water an important, consideration, in contrast with other mineral waters, is the fact that it can be transported to any climate or distance from its source without any liability to injury or deterioration of its medicinal properties, and when the bottless are uncorked there is no change in tasts by exposure to the atmosphere.

The statements respecting the medicinal properties and singularly curative powers of this water are given, as will be seen, on the highest authority of the medical profession, and among the most distinguished is Dr. John Bellof Philadelphia, author on baths and mineral springs, and Dr. Robert K. Stone, of Washington, D. C., formerly physician to the tamily of freedent Lincoln.

As this water is now used with great success by many of the principal physicians all over the country, it will soon be casy for invalids to learn, from this source, the real and surprising virtues of the water, and its application to theraselves. The proprietors of the GETYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not propose to publish any statement of "wonderful cures," except those from well known citizens, or such as an otherwise verified by physicians of high character and standing.

REMARKABLE CURES.

cept those from well known citizens, or such as are otherwise verified by physicians of high character and standing.

REMARKABLE CURES.

AN ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTNET HILL.;

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to offer my teatimony regarding the water of Gettysburg Spring. After a fair trial I have the gratification to declare that my experience corresponds with all that has been asserted about the medicinal virtue of this water. I have suffered from chronic rheumatism for sixteen, years, and during that period I have been on four occasions confined to bed for five months with acute inflammation. The last attack commenced on the Sth of December, 1886, and I believe that, in repeated fits of the acute form, I have had the greatest pain produced by this terrible malady. I was so crippled in every joint that I could not leave my room during eight months, and I expected to be in this condition for the remainder of my life. Since I commenced the regular use of the water, in proper doses of a gill three times a day, I have been gradually and surely releved, until at the present date the rheumatic principle is entirely removed. So far from being at any time disagreeably affected, my general health has been remarkably benefited. I advised some of my neighbors to use the water, and it has effectually curied dysapsis and kidney disease.

This is the first testimonial of the kind I have ever written, and I now send it to you through a feeling of duty to the community. Most earneast I would recommend this charmann gremedy to all persons affected by any of the aliments to which it is applicable.

Your struty,

which it is applicable.
Yourstruly,
Rev. Dr. Moriarty is widely known as a Catholic priest o
high standing, and needs no endorsement.

Rev. Dr. Moriarty is widely known as a Camone priest of high standing, and needs no endorsement.

A CURE OF RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Mr. W. H. Dunbar, employed in the New York branch house of Messrs. Ticknor. & Fleids, of Boston, writes from No. 63 Bleecker street, New York, March 24, 1888:—'I believe it to be my duty to state that I have been completely cured of a severe affliction of gout, or rheumatic gout. The attack was preceded, for several years, by weariness and heaviness in my lower limbs, and which gradually extended to the right arm and foreinger and thumb. The big toe of the left foot, both ankles, the right knoe, the right shoulder and arm to the elbow and the two foreingers and thumb were much enlarged. There was great debility in the limbs, and I was unable to walk more than a square without exhaustion, and I was unable to use the arm except with difficulty. I took the water in quantity of one gill on rising in the morning, an hour before breakfast, one gill an hour before dinner, and one gill on retiring. I have taken about one-half of a case of your water in all. Its affect was gradually curative and strengthening, and the lumps were removed.

It has also cured my wife of dyspepsia."

RHEUMATISM AND URATE DEPOSITS.

York Government officer, in a public store kept by Mesars. Naylor & Co.:—

NEW YORK, March 28, 1868.

GETTYSHUIG SPRING COMPANY:—

GENTS—I have been afflicted with scrofula and rheumanism for many years past; they descended to me as heirooms from my ancestry. They have assailed me separately or in combination at various periods of my life. On one ofcasion I only escaped from an attack of one of my hereditary ensemies by amputation of an arm. A London maurance company refused to insure my life on any terms for these reasons. About six years ago I was attacked by a complication of diseases, of which rheumatism was the principal, since which time I have been getting worse every year, until last whiter I was so crippled that I had to be carried from place to place much of the time. One of my legs was almost doubled in size by chalk or urate deposits. I had also well nigh lost the govers of vision.

Getting of the company of the company of the company as a size of the company of the com

Such was in y condition when I commenced using the Gettysburg Kaialysial Water, some time about the lat of February last. I aim now able to walk without crutch or cane. I have recovered much of my strength and health. My leg is reduced in size to nearly its natural proportions, and my sight is also much improved. These facts are well known to many highly respective citizens of New York. I attribute my recovery resource that the less than miraculous. I was also cured of the bloody piles, the affliction of years. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES GOLDEN.

DIABETES AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

DIABETES AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

I reside in Chapin, Windam county, Conn.; am forty years old. Eighteen months ago my physical and mental energies began to fall, my appetite and thirst became ravenous, and, in fine, was attacked by a severe turn of diabetes, which reduced me 40 pounds in two weeks, and so prostrated me that I was scarcely asks to move myself in bed. On recovering partially from the acute attack, my physician, Dr. Oliver B. Canada, and the scarcely asks to move myself in bed. On recovering partially from the acute attack, my physician, Dr. Oliver B. Canada, and the scarcely scarcel

beath than I ever enjoyed in my life, both mentally and physically.

BLADDEB AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

Whate Street, Boston, June 3, 1868.

GETTYSBURG SPAING CO:—
GENTLEMEN—It gives me pleasure to state, for your own satisfaction and the benefit of others, the surprising effects of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water upon me, and knowing as I do its great value, I feel it a duty and privilege to state these facts.

I have suffered for about two years from irritation of the bladder and kidneys, with decided indications of gravel. Besides, I had indigestion, and could not eat simple food without causing great pain. Added to these I had obstinate constipation of the bowels, and my condition was such that I was obliged to leave my business and resort to some kind of treatment.

I heard of the Gettysburg Spring, and at once determined to visit the place. A few days' irial proved the astonishing curative powers of the Water, and I have continued its use according to directions for some three weeks, until now I am happy to say, my health and strength are featored, so that I can do more than for months before.

I have recommended the Water freely to others, and the results are slaways most satisfactory to all who have given it a fair trial.

Believe me, gentlemen, when I say that I would have given a thousand dollars to be assured of the same benefits from any medical treatment, and I can only discharge such obligations by allowing you to use this statement any way you please. Truly yours.

A great variety of similar and even more remarkable euros-might be added, but the abobe are sufficient to establish the great value of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water as a remedy eminently worthy the attention of invalids and physicians. Those who wish more information are solicited to call for a pamphich, at any of the principal druggists' stores, where they can be obtained gratis.

As it is easy to foresee that as soon as the Gettysburg.

As it is easy to foresee that as soon as the Gettysburg.

Water is introduced generally into the market there will be counterfells and other worthless fluids under the same or a similar name palmed off on the public, it is proper to state that the genuine water is put up only in quart bottles. Herealer, for the further security of those who use this Water, the proprietors have adopted and secured the title of GET-TISB RG KATALVSINE WATER, and in future all genuine water from the Gettysburg Spring will have the full title, as above, branded on the corks and blown in the bottles, and any signs of a corkscrew or other instrument about the corks, or the want of the words branded, as named, is presumptive evidence of fraud.

Reusil price per quart bottle. So

vidence of fraud. Retail price per quart bottle, 50 cents. Re all price per case of two dozen quarts, \$11. The usual iscount to the trade.

All communications must be addressed to the GETTYN-BURG SPRING COMPANY, 63 Liberty street, Pust office box 5,12s, New Jork. The water will be shipped direct from the Spring to all places so situated as to be injore conveniently supplied from this source.